

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

ARTUR ZAWADA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 19-12106

OFFICER PATRICK HOGAN, et al.,

Defendants.

**OPINION AND ORDER DISMISSING WITHOUT PREJUDICE
PLAINTIFF'S STATE LAW CLAIMS**

Plaintiff Artur Zawada filed a complaint against Hamburg Township and several Hamburg Township police officers related to his arrest by Defendants on December 19, 2017. He asserts federal claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1983 against the individual defendants and the municipality. He also brings several state tort claims against the individual defendants for gross negligence (Count I), assault, battery, false arrest and trespass (Count II), and intentional infliction of emotional distress (Count III).

Since Plaintiff's federal and state law claims arise out of the same incident and share common operative facts, the court is permitted to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims. See 28 U.S.C. § 1367. However, because exercising supplemental jurisdiction over these claims would not promote judicial economy, the convenience of the parties, fairness, or comity, the court will dismiss the state law claims without prejudice.

I. DISCUSSION

A federal court may exercise supplemental jurisdiction over each claim in an

action that shares a common nucleus of operative facts with a claim that invokes the court's original jurisdiction. See *Osborn v. Haley*, 549 U.S. 225, 245 (2007) (citing *United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715 (1966)). The federal court need not, however, exercise its authority to invoke supplemental jurisdiction in every case in which it is possible to do so. *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726. Supplemental jurisdiction may be denied if "it appears that the state issues substantially predominate" or "the likelihood of jury confusion in treating divergent legal theories of relief . . . would justify separating state and federal claims for trial." *Id.* at 726–27.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367, federal courts have broad discretion to exercise supplemental jurisdiction "over state-law claims that are 'so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they may form part of the same case or controversy.'" *Gamel v. City of Cincinnati*, 625 F.3d 949, 951 (6th Cir. 2010) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a)). The court considers several factors when exercising this discretion, "including the values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity." *Id.* (quoting *Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 (1988)). If these considerations are not present, "a federal court should hesitate to exercise jurisdiction over state claims." *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726.

Under § 1367(c), the court has the discretion to decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction if:

- (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of state law,
- (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction,
- (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction, or

(4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction.

28 U.S.C. § 1367(c). Subsections two and four are relevant to the present action.

A. Dismissal Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(2)

A district court may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to § 1367(c)(2) if “the [state] claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(2). Where “the state issues substantially predominate, whether in terms of proof, of the scope of the issues raised, or of the comprehensiveness of the remedy sought, the state claims may be dismissed without prejudice and left for resolution to state tribunals.” *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726–27.

The state claims presented here raise problems, including the need to introduce evidence to support the state claims that would be inapplicable to the federal claims, the presence of disparate legal theories on both claims and defenses, and the need to create expanded and contradictory jury instructions. Because the state claims presented in this action would predominate over the § 1983 federal claims over which the court has original jurisdiction, the court will not exercise supplemental jurisdiction and will dismiss the state claims contained in Counts I, II, and III without prejudice.

B. Dismissal Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(4)

Additionally, a district court may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(4) if, “in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction.” “Congress’s use of the word ‘other’ to modify ‘compelling reasons’ indicates that what ought to qualify as ‘compelling reasons’

for declining jurisdiction under subsection (c)(4) should be of the same nature as the reasons that gave rise to the categories listed in subsections (c)(1)–(3).” *Exec. Software N. Am., Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 24 F.3d 1545, 1557 (9th Cir. 1994), *overruled on other grounds by Cal. Dep’t of Water Res v. Powerex Corp.*, 533 F.3d 1087 (9th Cir. 2008).

1. “Compelling Reasons” for Dismissing Plaintiff’s State Law Claims

For the purposes of § 1367(c)(4), compelling reasons “should be those that lead a court to conclude that declining jurisdiction best accommodates the values of economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.” *Exec. Software N. Am.*, 24 F.3d at 1557.

The circumstances of the particular case, the nature of the state law claims, the character of the governing state law, and the relationship between the state and federal claims (including the possibility of jury confusion) inform the decision of whether to exercise or decline supplemental jurisdiction. *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 726–27. Even where, as in the present case, the federal and state claims arise out of the same factual background, the simultaneous litigation of such claims may prolong pre-trial practice; complicate the trial; lengthen and make more complex the jury instructions; potentially confuse the jury; result in inconsistent verdicts; and cause post-trial problems with respect to judgment interest and the availability of prevailing-party attorney fees. Consequently, the potential judicial economy and convenience to the parties of the court exercising supplemental jurisdiction over state claims may be substantially offset by problems simultaneously created. Specifically, the issues of immunity and recoverable damages raise concerns in this case.

a. Immunity

The standards of immunity differ for state and federal law. If applied jointly,

issues such as jury confusion may arise. Under federal law, the doctrine of qualified immunity protects government officials from liability for civil damages so long as “their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.” *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982). Additionally, federal qualified immunity is “an immunity from suit rather than a mere defense to liability.” *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 526 (1985). However, under Michigan law, a government employee must raise governmental immunity as an affirmative defense and establish three factors: “(1) the employee’s challenged acts were undertaken during the course of the employment and that the employee was acting, or reasonably believed he was acting, within the scope of his authority, (2) the acts were undertaken in good faith, and (3) the acts were discretionary, rather than ministerial, in nature.” *Odom v. Wayne Cty.*, 760 N.W.2d 217, 218 (Mich. 2008).

Applying these differing standards of immunity could lead to jury confusion, inconvenience to parties, and other trial complications. A jury, while considering a single event, would be required to switch between two different standards, resulting in multiple analyses in deciding whether a defendant is entitled to federal or state immunity. This could create a risk that the jury will apply the wrong legal standard to the claim.

b. Recoverable Damages

Moreover, the damages available to Plaintiff for the federal claims and the state claims are different. A plaintiff may recover punitive damages from an individual (in his individual capacity) under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *City of Newport v. Fact Concerts, Inc.*, 453 U.S. 247, 267, 271 (1981). A plaintiff may recover exemplary damages, but not punitive damages, for a tort claim under Michigan state law. *Kewin v. Mass Mut. Life Ins. Co.*,

295 N.W.2d 50, 55 (Mich. 1980).

“Punitive” and “exemplary” damages differ:

Exemplary damages are compensation for injury to feeling and are awardable where the defendant commits a voluntary act which inspires feelings of humiliation, outrage, and indignity . . . [A] plaintiff must establish that the act giving rise to the damages was voluntary, that the voluntary act inspired feelings of humiliation, outrage and indignity, and that the conduct was malicious or so willful and wanton as to demonstrate a reckless disregard of plaintiffs’ rights.

Punitive damages, unlike exemplary damages, are not intended to compensate the injured party but, rather, to punish the wrongdoer and to deter him or her, and others, from similar extreme conduct.

7 Mich. Civ. Jur. Damages § 161 (2013) (footnotes omitted); *see also City of Newport*, 453 U.S. at 266–67; *Ass’n Research & Dev. Corp v. CNA Financial Corp.*, 333 N.W.2d 206, 211 (Mich. Ct. App. 1983).

Given the distinction between available damages for the different claims, allowing both state and federal claims to be brought in a single action may result in jury confusion and an unfair verdict because punitive damages would be allowed for some claims but not others. Consequently, a jury would be instructed that they may “punish” for an egregious § 1983 violation, but they may not “punish” for obvious violations of state law. This difference could lead a jury to award more for a proven § 1983 claim merely to “compensate” for the jury’s inability to award punitive damages for the state law claims. On the other hand, a jury may reduce an award if it incorrectly concluded that, since Michigan law does not permit punitive damages, a plaintiff does not deserve punitive damages on his federal claims, either. Such differences in the available damages may cause an unfair outcome and may result in an inconsistent judgment.

The court finds that compelling reasons exist not to exercise supplemental

jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state claims given the differences in state and federal law regarding immunity and recoverable damages. Exercising supplemental jurisdiction over these claims would result in confusion, inconvenience, and potentially unfair results.

2. "Exceptional Circumstances" for Dismissing Plaintiff's State Law Claims

Finally, while the phrase "exceptional circumstances" in 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(4) limits the broad discretion once held by district courts to deny supplemental jurisdiction district courts, see, e.g., *Itar-Russian News Agency v. Russian Kurier, Inc.*, 140 F.3d 422, 448 (2d Cir. 1998); *Exec. Software*, 24 F.3d at 1558, the statute does not limit dismissal to cases that are "ridiculous" or "impractical." *Exec. Software*, 24 F.3d at 1558, 1560 (citing *Hays Cnty. Guardian v. Supple*, 969 F.2d 111 (5th Cir. 1992)).

Exceptional circumstances are present in this case because of the likelihood of jury confusion, judicial inefficiency, substantial inconvenience to the parties, and potential unfairness in an outcome that could result if Plaintiff's state law claims were tried together with his federal claims. Though there will be some duplication of effort required by Plaintiff and Defendants if Plaintiff decides to pursue the state claims in state court, any advantages to be gained by trying all the claims together here are outweighed by the potential for confusion about the issues, legal theories, defenses, and possible relief.

II. CONCLUSION

The inclusion of Plaintiff's state tort claims with Plaintiff's federal claims brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 could lead to jury confusion, judicial inefficiency, inconvenience to the parties, and an unfair outcome. Additionally, the state claims would likely predominate over Plaintiff's federal claims. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§

1367(c)(2) and (4), the court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff's state law claims for gross negligence (Count I), assault, battery, false arrest and trespass (Count II), and intentional infliction of emotional distress (Count III) are DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

s/Robert H. Cleland /
ROBERT H. CLELAND
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated: August 7, 2019

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed to counsel of record on this date, August 7, 2019, by electronic and/or ordinary mail.

s/Lisa Wagner /
Case Manager and Deputy Clerk
(810) 292-6522

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